

64 A 6

32 Washington Street

a good practical exposition of
the great various advantages of
the remedy treated of. The writing
although good, is unfortunately
very obscure difficult -

The name uniformly wrong

Tulsi Dorari 1825.

W. H. Barrington

Mr. John R. Smith
Montgomery, N.Y.

In compliance with the established laws of the University of Pennsylvania I presume to offer for consideration the following tables on the medical properties of the various powders.

The inverted directions for preparing this useful medicine are as follows.

Nj. Opium Specie & Glycyrhiza $\frac{3}{4}$

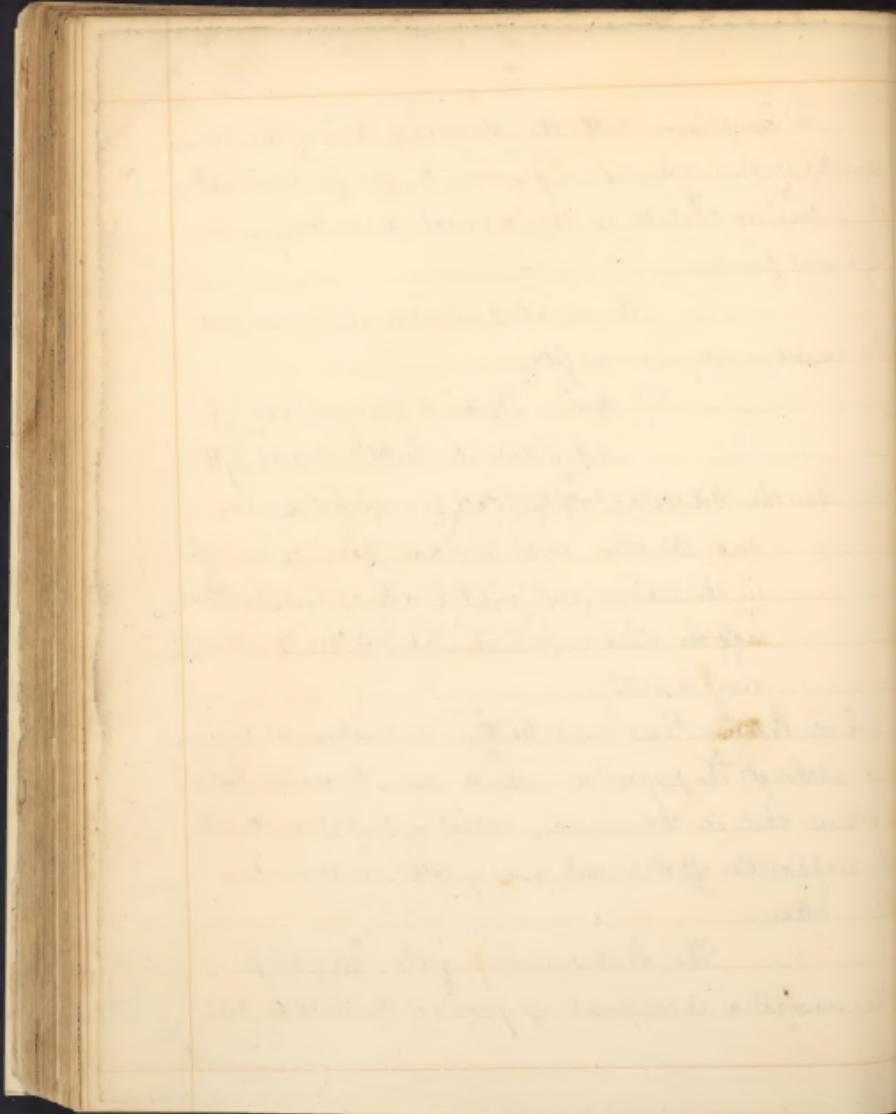
Nit. Potas: & Sulph. Potas $\frac{3}{4}$ W

Place the Nit. and Sulph. Potas in a red hot quarter

and stir them until they cease flaming; then slice
in the Opium and grind to a powder, after which
add the other ingredients and powder the whole
very minutely.

In the Codex of Paris nearly the same instructions are given
and although the proportion of opium and Specumula is
less than that in the ordinary method of preparing it, yet
the diaphoretic effect is said to be greater on account of
the Nitre.

The Gowar powder of the Edinburgh
Pharmacopœia is composed of 9 parts of the Neutral salt where
with



with one of opium and one of Speras. The doses of these therefore will be nearly the same as those of the London Bottles 11 grains of the former being equivalent to 10 of the latter.

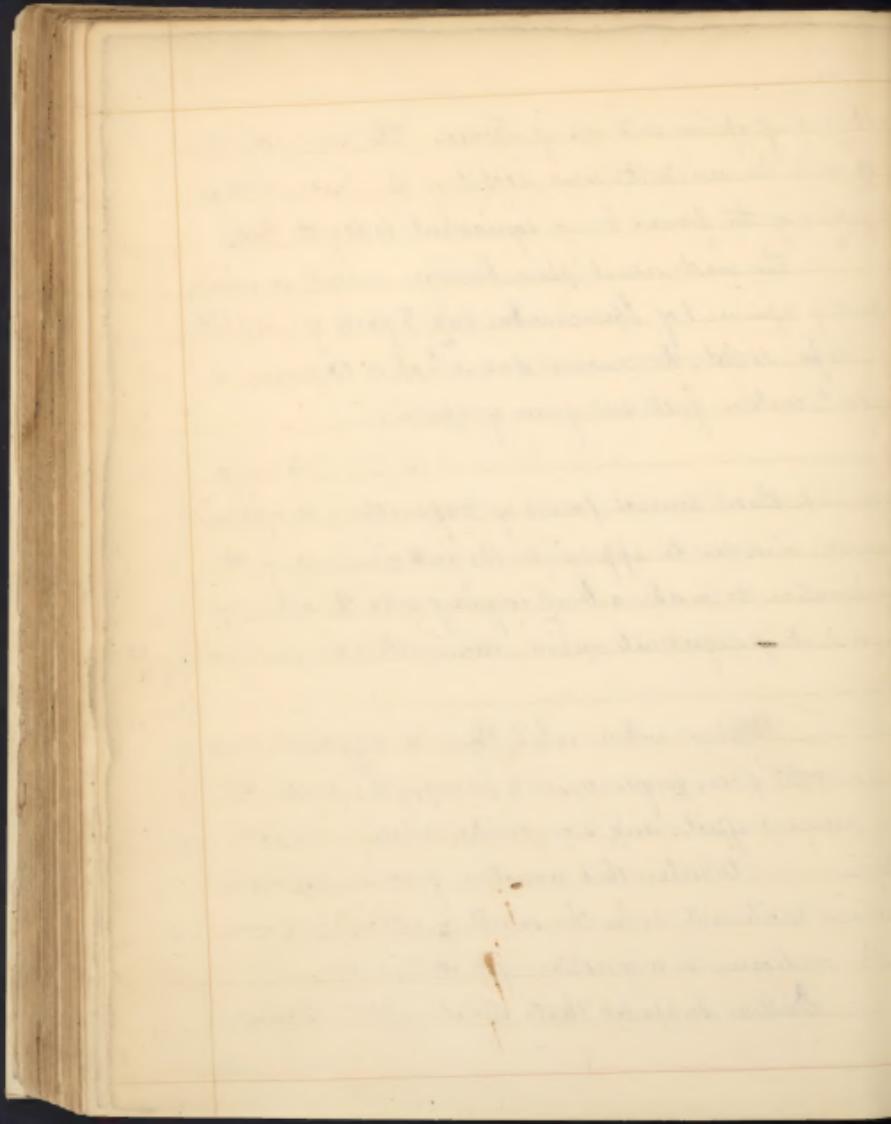
The most usual plan however, consists in using 1 part of Opium, 1 of Speras, and 8 parts of Sulphate of Potash, so that the common dose, which is 10 grains, is made to contain just one grain of Opium.

Having pursued these several forms of preparation, it appears requisite in order to appreciate the judiciousness of the combination to make a brief inquiry into the action of the several ingredients when administered individually.

Opium when exhibited in a sufficient dose increases the force, frequency, and pulse, of the pulse ~~and~~ as a primary effect, and secondarily reduces arterial action. Whether this reduction of action diminishes previous excitement or is the result of a peculiar power in the medicine is a question not yet decided.

Bullen supposes that while opium increases

the

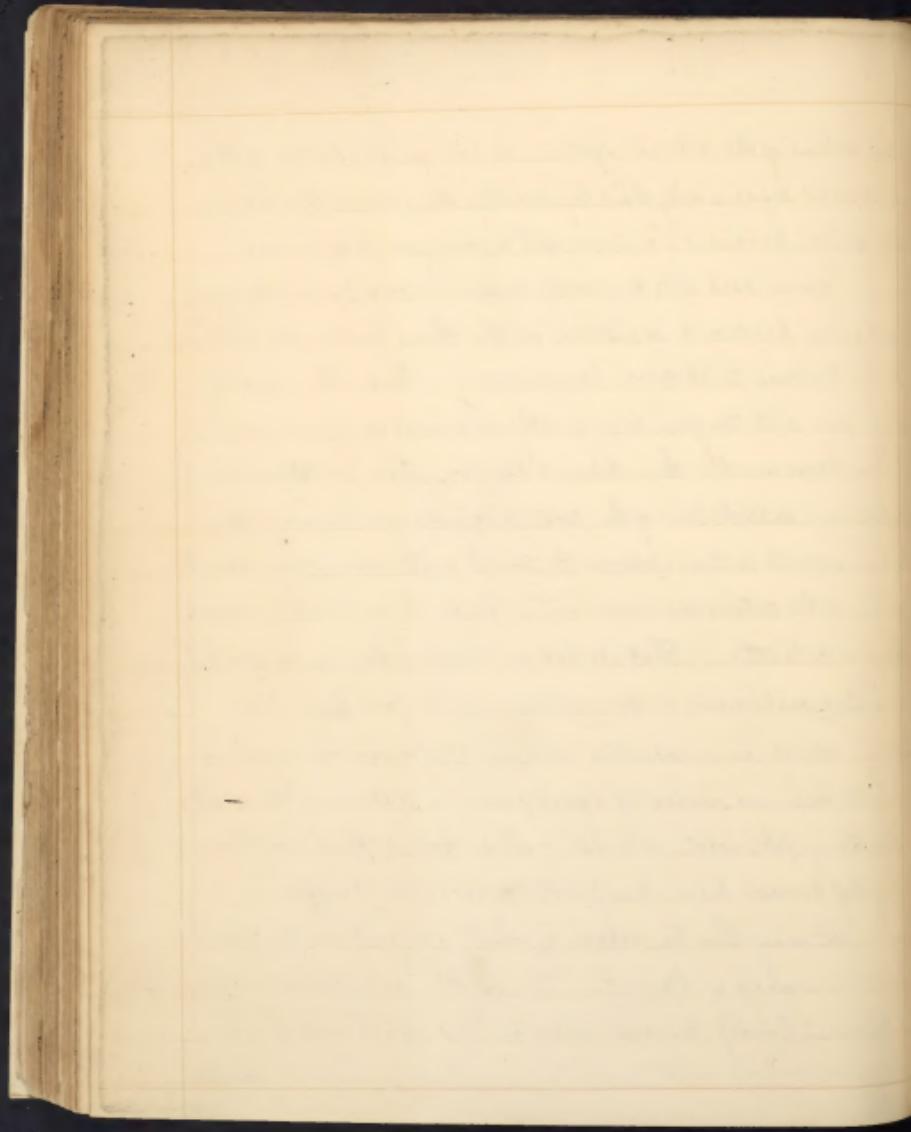


the action of the exterior system, & acts as a sedative to the cutaneous organ; and thus by exciting the former, & relaxing the latter, produces a certain and a powerful diaphoresis.

Opium does not, commonly, when unaccompanied by other medicines, produce a moisture on the skin, but on the contrary has a tendency to abate perspiration. Hence the parched + skin and tongue so frequently observed in opium-eaters. Here however, the skin becomes dry from pain, irritation, or irregular distribution of the circulating fluids. Opium will, when applied in time, remove the cause and permit the natural action of the cutaneous organ. Hence its use in the former stage of catarrh. That it has no direct influence in promoting diaphoresis is demonstrated by the fact that it is very useful in moderating excessive cutaneous evaporation.

We have no remedy of equal power in restraining the night-sweats of phthisical patients. And that it checks evolutions is fully proved, by its beneficial tendency in conyza.

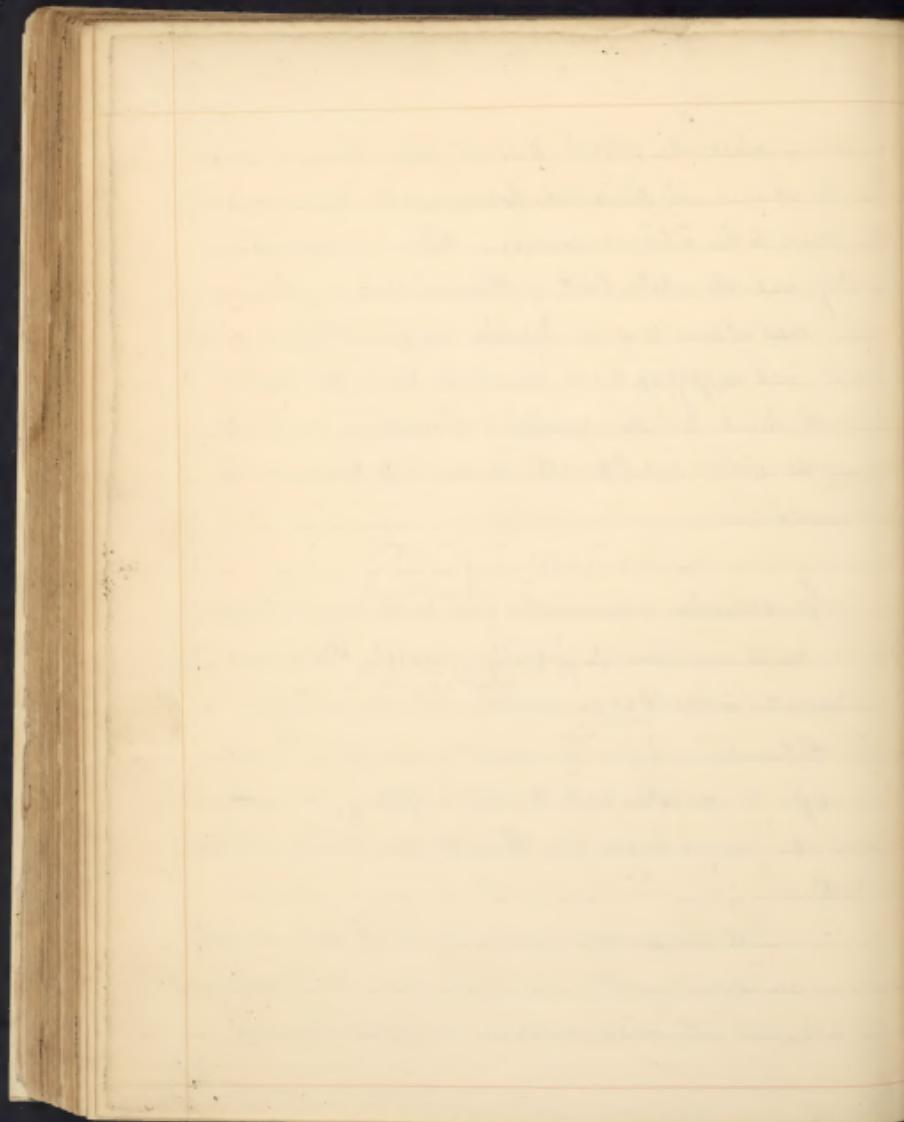
It may then be asked, of what use is it in the celebrated remedy of Draco? The question is easily answered. There is hardly one case in which this diaphoretic is pre-



scabill. in which the patient does not suffer pain, or despair
which, the skin is not shrivelled because of the determination
of the blood to the internal organs.— Attacks Rheumatism
Lues, &c, and the whole host of Phlegmatisks. Now in
all these cases opium is of use by relieving pain, & lessening
irritation, and supplying by its stimulating power the animal
spirit with those but slow equalizing circulations.— It also
removes the scab, and lessens the astringent power of the
Specumcula.

Specumcula independently of its emetic power, possesses
the other active medicines the property of cleaning the surface.—
It operates in the Lavaus powder, mutually with opium,
for which that medicine lessens the astringent quality of Specum-
cula, so modifies the narcotic and stimulant effect of opium, — as
to permit the use of a larger dose than could be otherwise be taken
with safety.

But this purifying power of Specum does not de-
pend on any specific quality, it perhaps praeval by the acknowl-
edged fact, that antimonials exercise a similar influence.



the first time I have seen it
in the field. It is a small
yellow-flowered shrub, about
1 m. high, with a few short
branches.

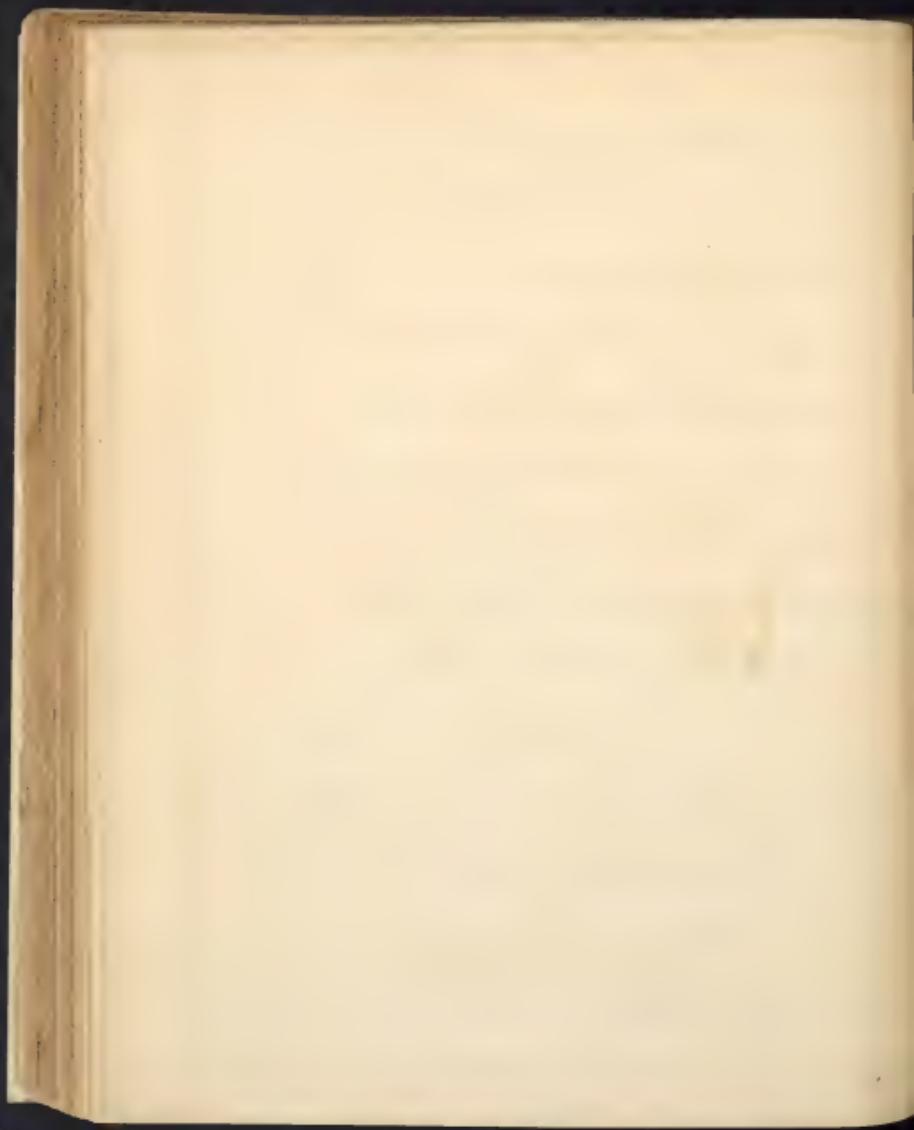
It has light yellow flowers,
about 1 cm. across, with
yellow stamens. The leaves
are opposite, elliptical, acute,
and have short petioles.

The leaves are stiff and pointed
and have short petioles.
The flowers are yellow, with
yellow stamens. The leaves
are opposite, elliptical, acute,
and have short petioles.

It is a small shrub, about
1 m. high, with a few short
branches.

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obliged you to do
what you did in order to have me
and I thank you for it.



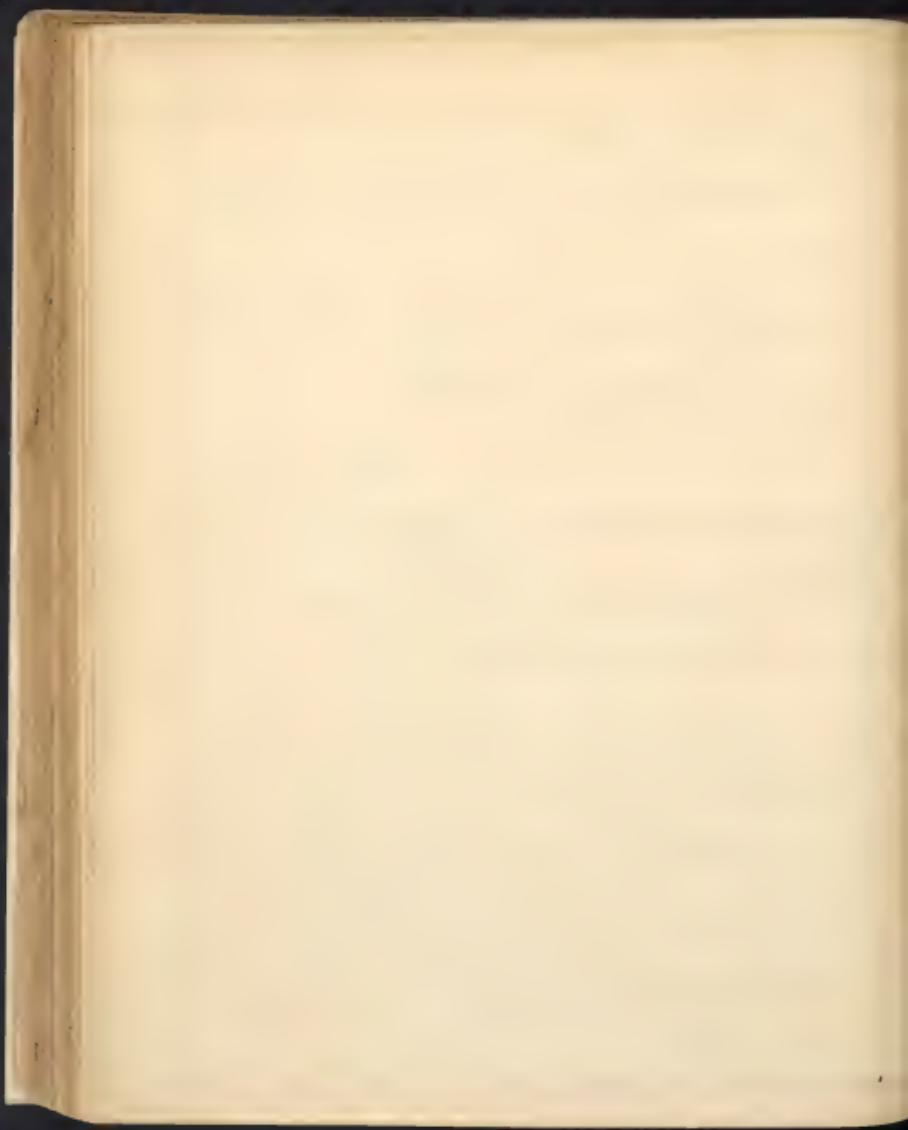
like writing the next day or a week after
we get back to the same situation. This
is not the case with us. It is not so
on. In what we do we don't mind it.
but the more we do it the better the game is
and the more fun we have. We can't do
it all the time but we try to do it as much as
possible. This is a good idea because
it makes our game better. We can't do it
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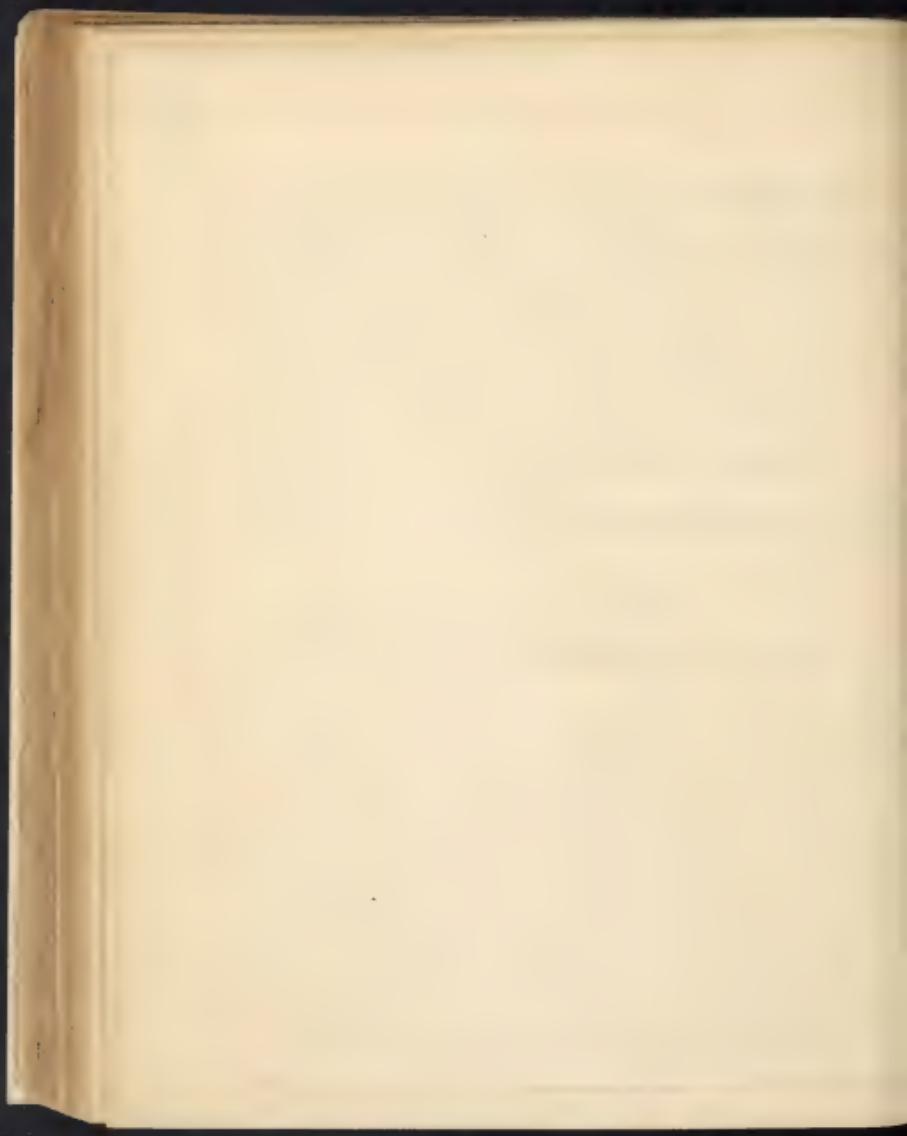
It is difficult to conceive of a more
natural or more appropriate method
of determining the value of
the services of the slaves.

It is apparent
that it will be of no service to investigate the
value of the slaves in the same way
as the legislature intended to measure
the value of the slaves in the
slave states.

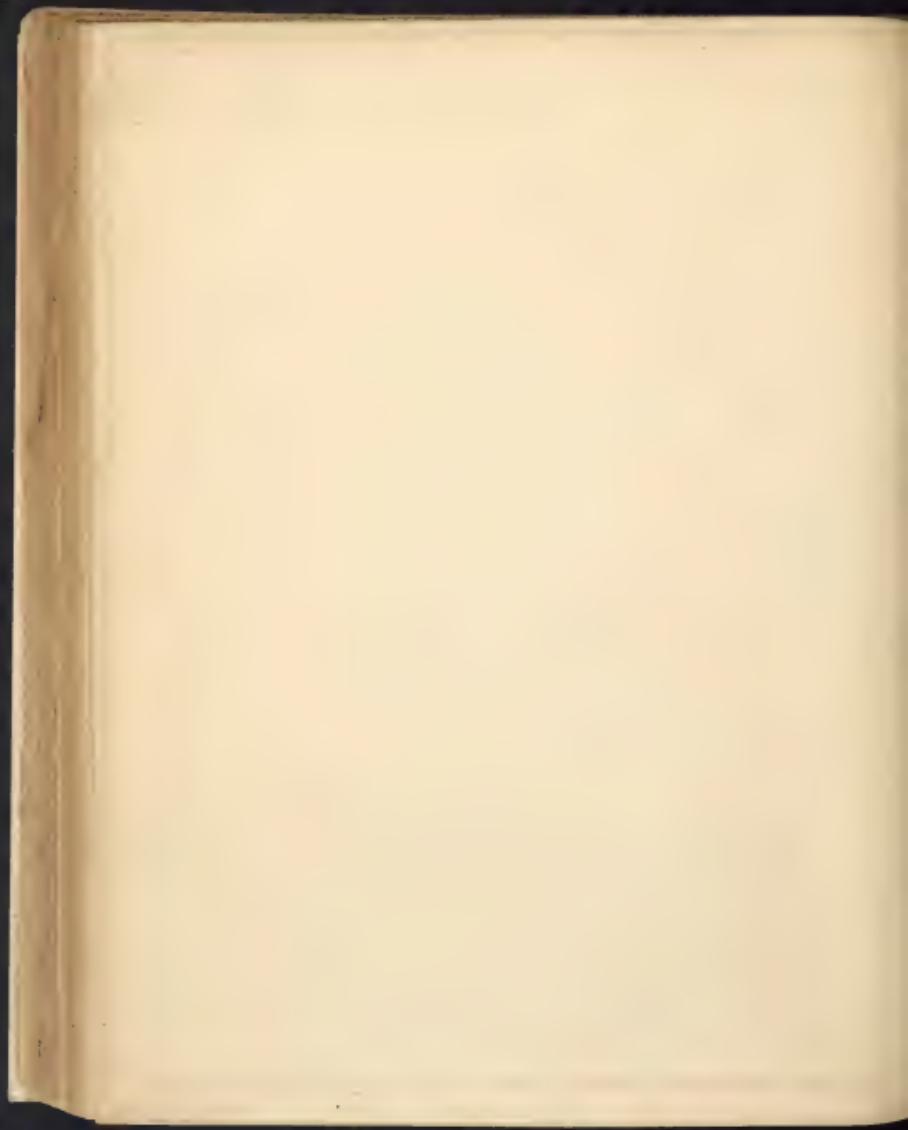


As death comes it is the evolution of other perishable fluid that
departs of the skin which fluid is a waste of a natural secre-
tory function the blood vessels being though to carry the iso-
dose a dead state to promote the function and also
an increased saline fluid shown by the skin to be
a salt solution of an equal to that of the
blood. In the administration of the exterior substances
such as emetics to you are certain to have a dead
state.

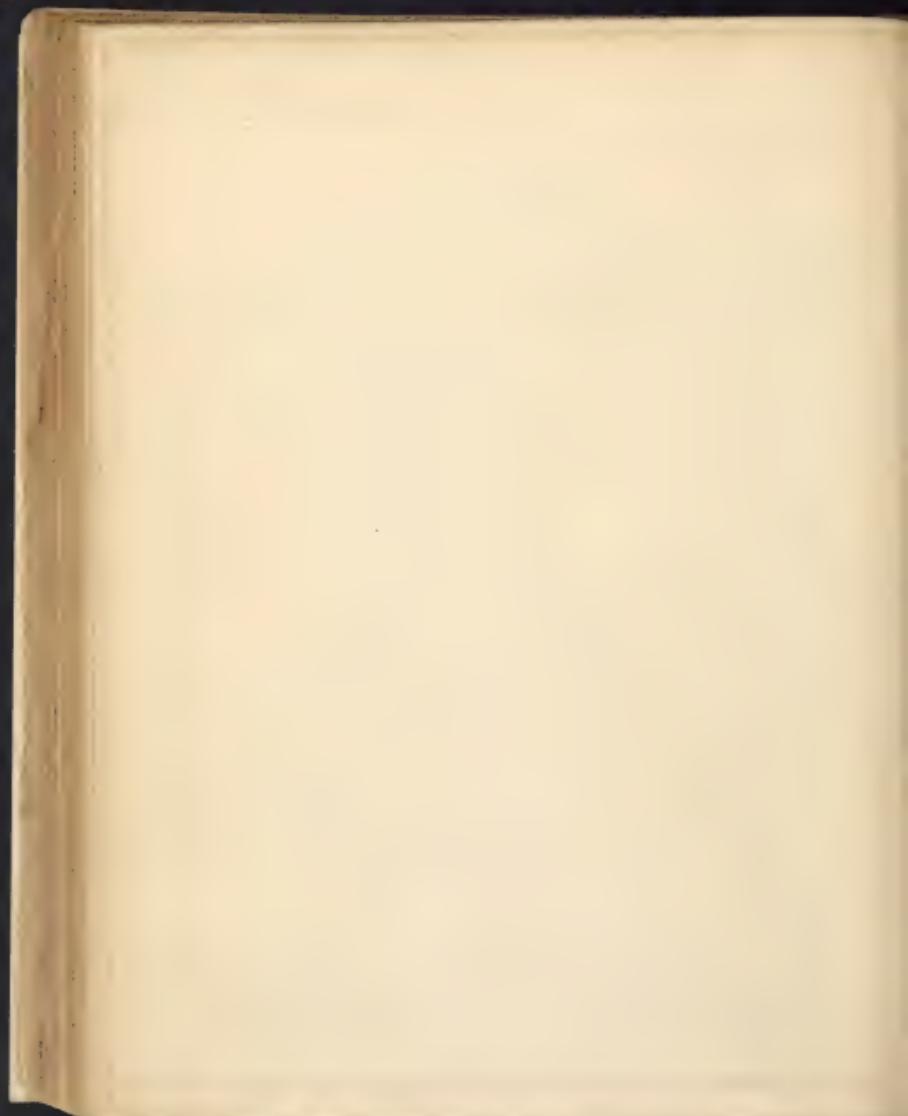
After removal of the
dead skin it is evident that the skin is still
alive and healthy. In such a case
the indications of my treatment consist in
a salve or ointment to be applied to the
skin and according to the condition of the skin
a salve or ointment may be used. The dead
skin may be removed by the hands or
by a sharp instrument.



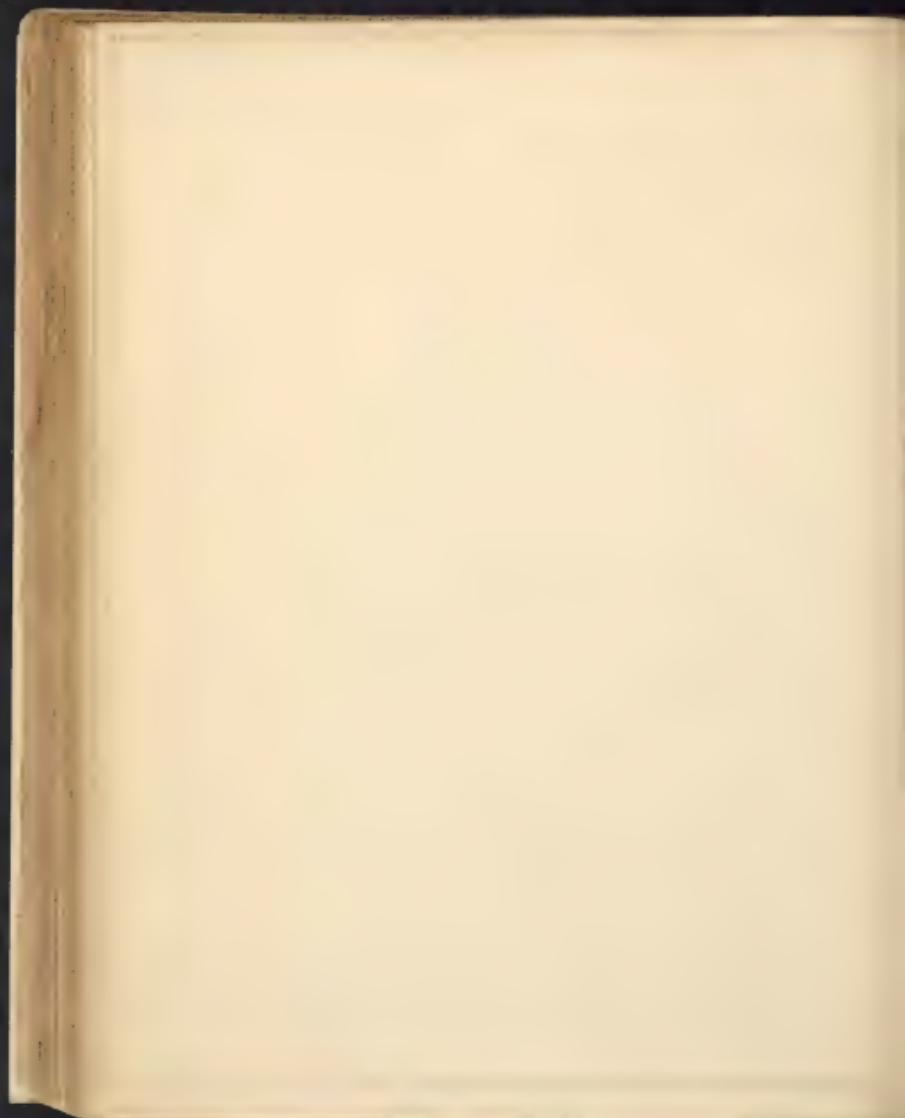
and the other two
are now in the
hands of the
Government
and the
Government
will do
what it can
to help
the
people
but
it is
not
possible
to
do
more
than
this
and
the
people
will
have
to
work
hard
and
make
use
of
the
resources
available
to
them
in
order
to
survive
in
these
difficult
times

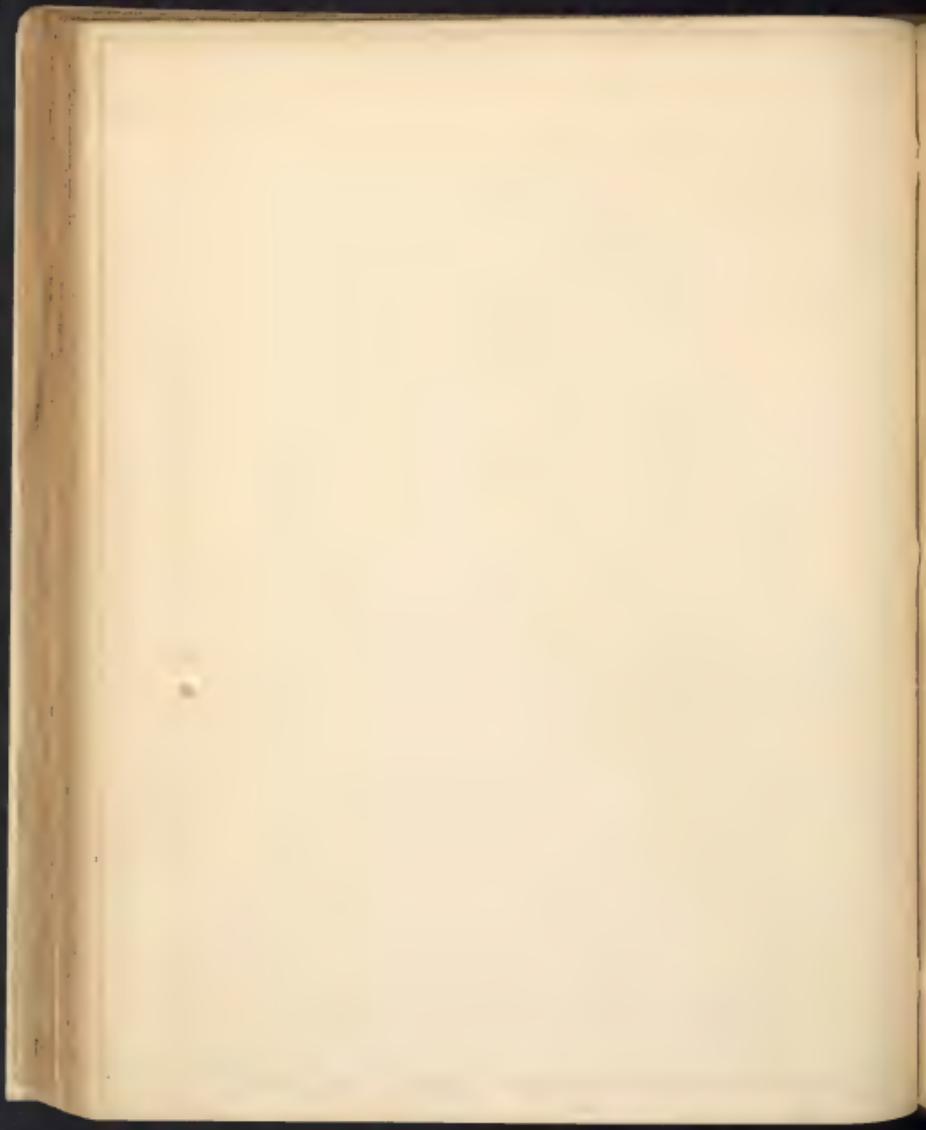


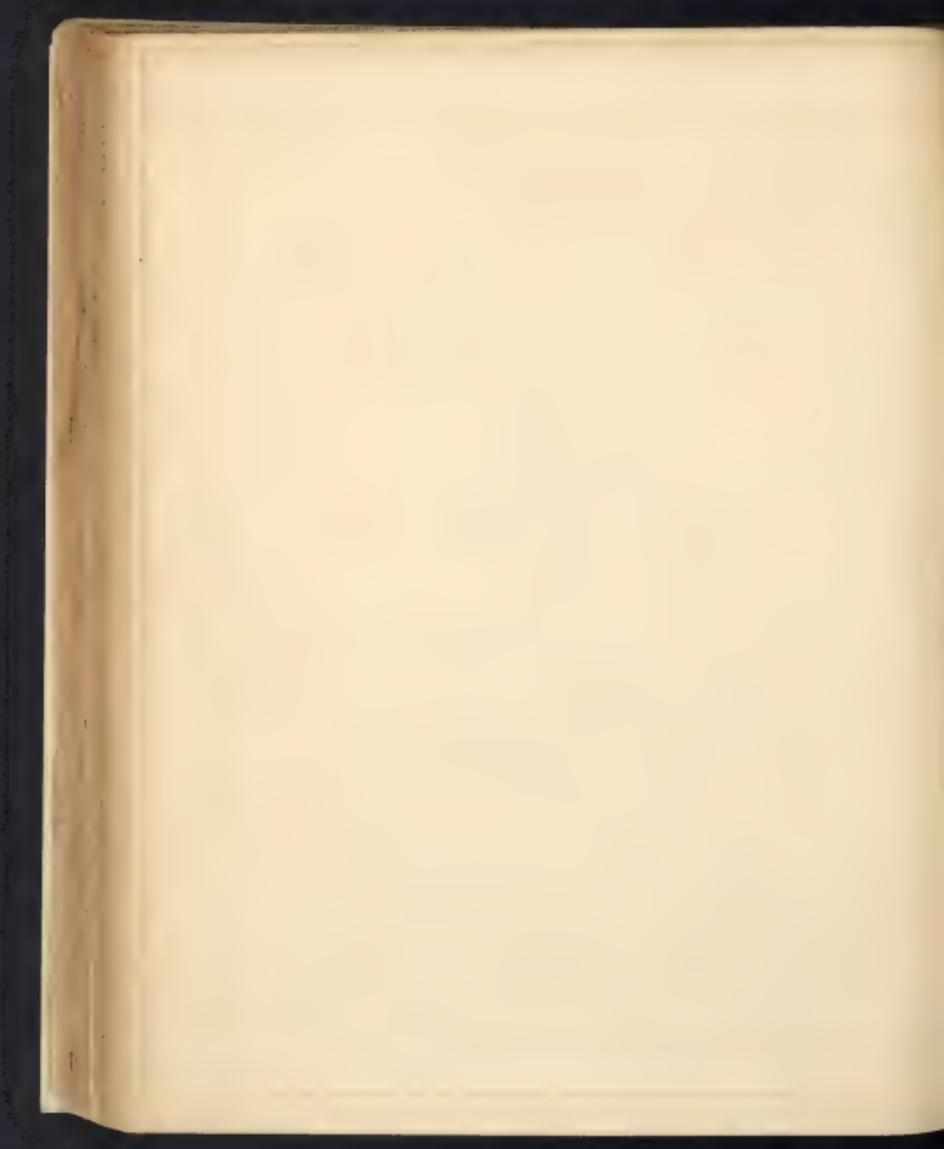
the author's name is not mentioned.



and the more we have to do with it the more
we shall find it to be a very useful and
valuable addition to our knowledge of the
natural history of the country. The
present paper is intended to give a
short account of the species which have
been observed up to the present time, and
to point out the principal features
of their distribution and habits, and
to call attention to the fact that
there is still much to be done in
the study of the natural history
of the country, and that the
present paper is only a
beginning, and that many
more observations will be
needed before we can hope
to have a complete
knowledge of the
natural history of the country.









meant for a book to sell now. I have a
list of names and I don't think
we are going to do it in our
time. Now the time that we are
not going to do it in is about 18 months
to two years. It's not something that
will take a week or two months. It's just
like a new creation. We have to get rid
of everything and come up with a new idea.
I think it's going to be about 18 months.
A lot of people think it's going to be
a year and a half. And I think it's
going to be a year and a half.

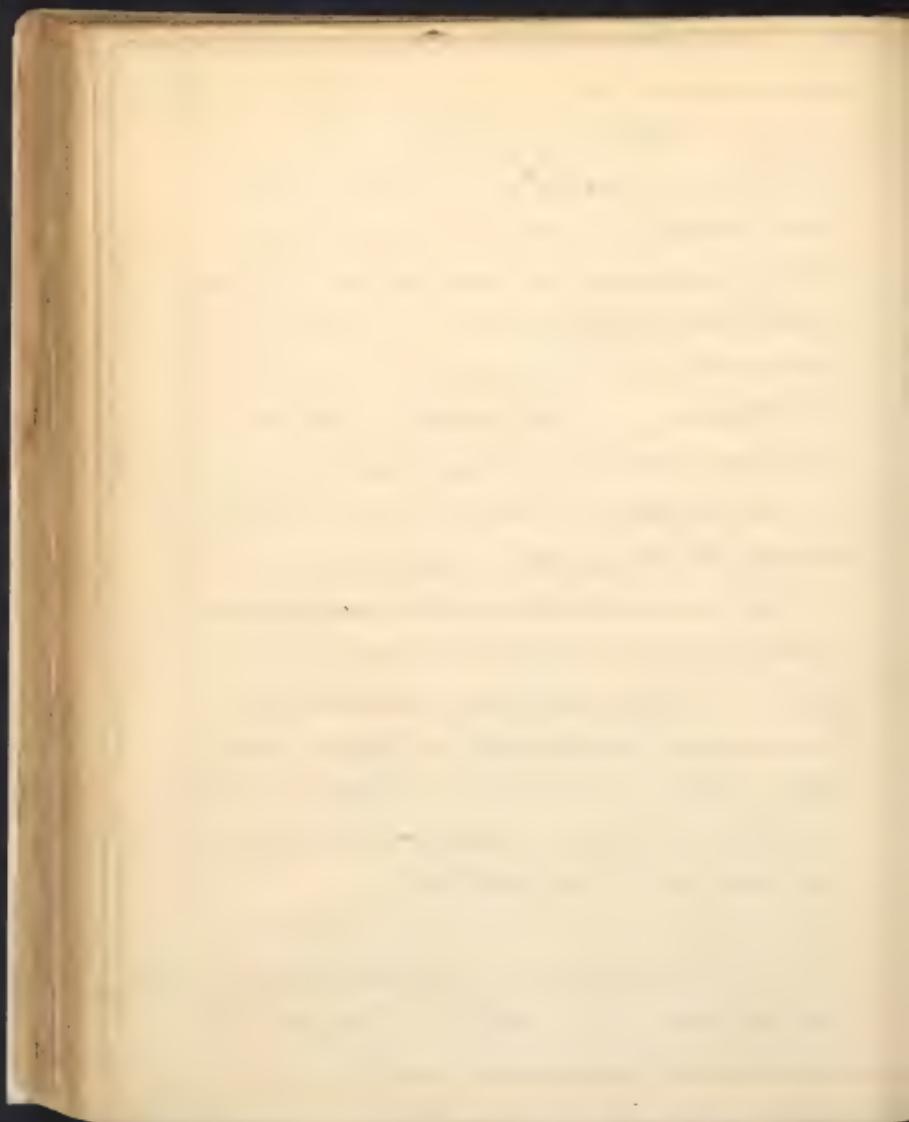


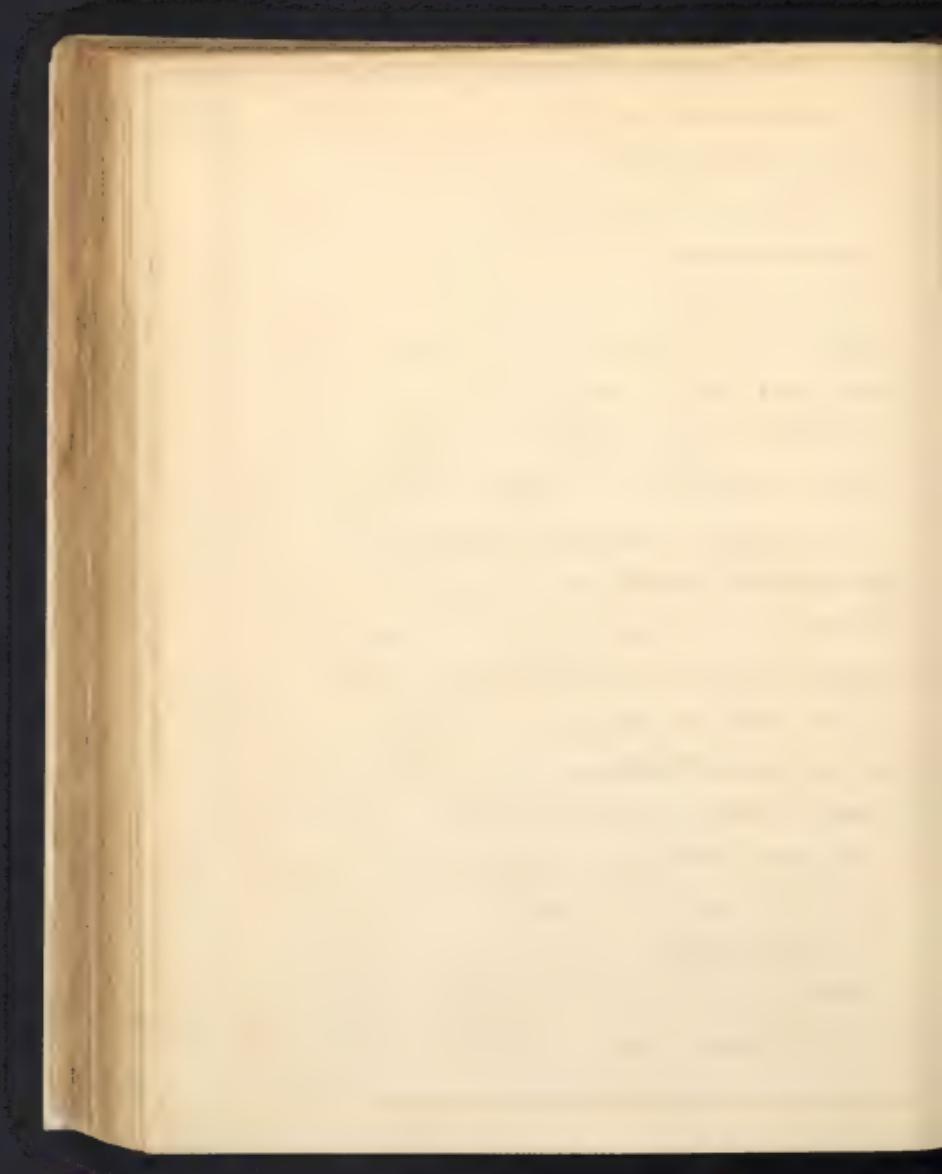
and the like. I have had a
few light evenings, but I must
confess a week with pleasure.

I am to go to the races with
the usual trifling party at the place where
we used to go, and which is about
sixty miles from here. I am to go to the
race track at 10 o'clock in the morning
and the racing continues until noon.
I am to go to the hotel and have
lunch there.

I was in the city on Wednesday
and I went to see the new
theatre and I found it excellent.
The play was well acted and
well directed. There were a few
bad parts, but overall it was
a good performance.

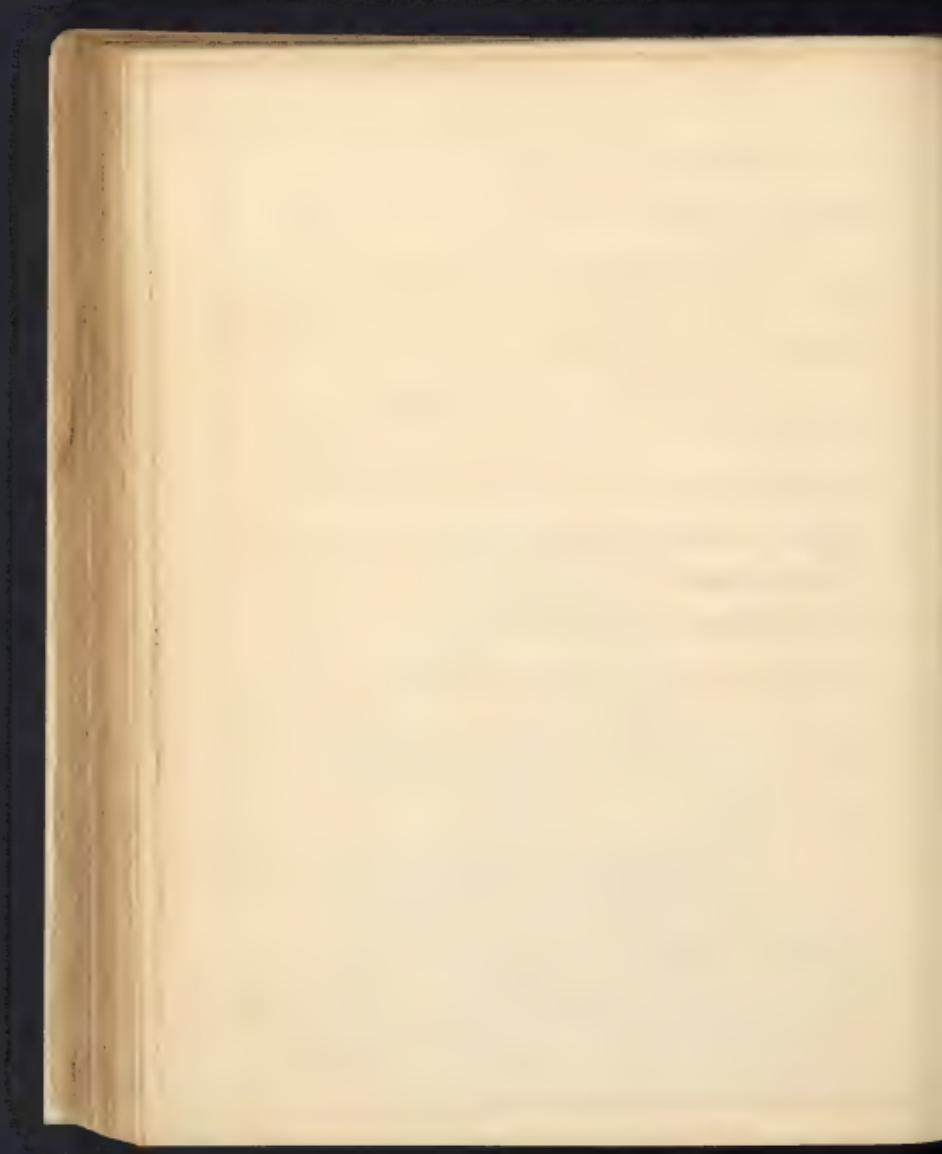
The weather has been very
fine the last few days, but I expect
it will be cloudy and rainy on Saturday.





the next day he was sent to the hospital
with a severe headache and it was
found to be a stroke of apoplexy. He
was sent to the hospital at once
and was put to bed, but would not
lie still so as to be comfortable.
He died in a few hours. The physician
had said from what had been observed
that the fits of his patient were so
violent that the physician imagined that it was
certainly the case. The doctor who
had made the diagnosis did not say that
there could be any doubt about the cause of death.

The physician who performed the
post mortem examination said that he
had never seen such a case before in
his life. He said that the brain was
so much swollen that it was difficult
to get it out of the skull. He said that
it was a very rare case.

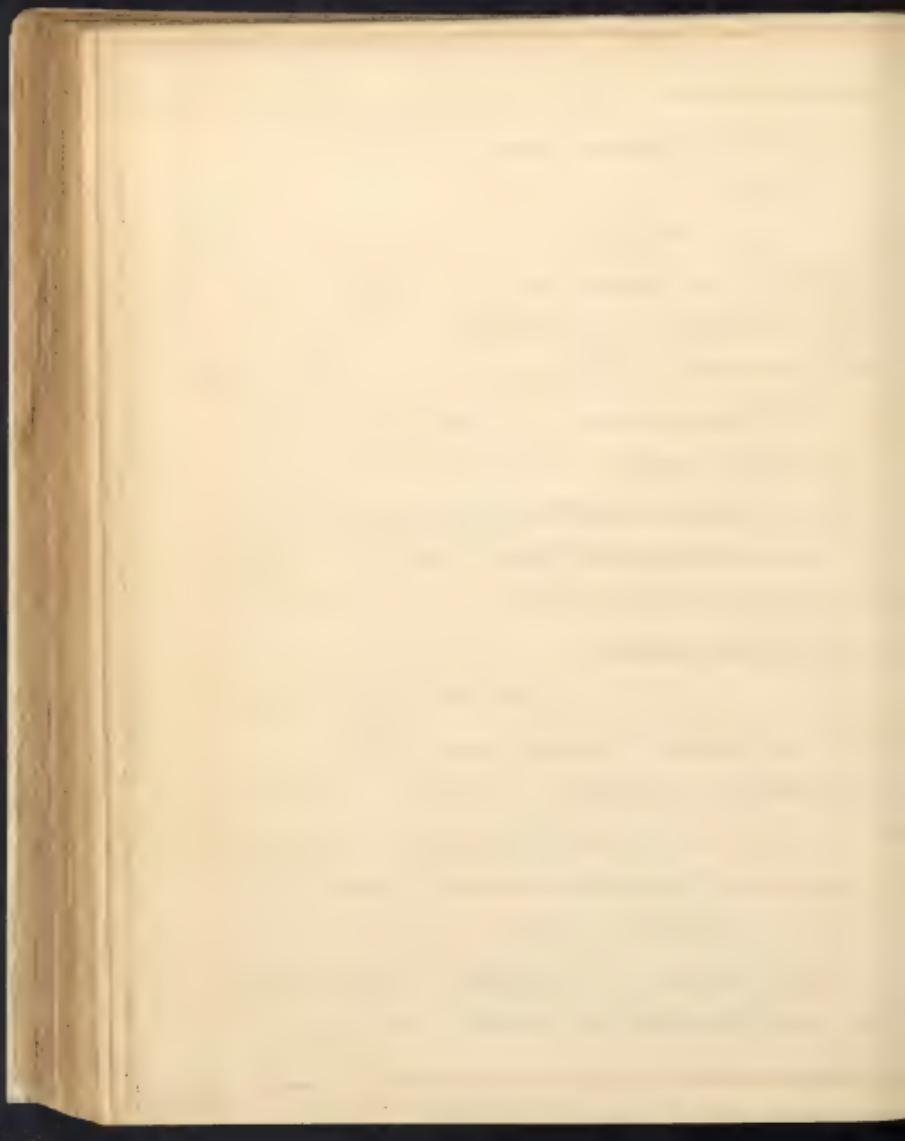


and the other side of the
island is bare.

The rocks are very large
and flat, and are covered with
moss and lichen. In these crevices
and among the rocks, a small
plant grows, which is called "the
sea-lettuce" or "the sea-lettuce".

The water is very clear and
the fish are very numerous and
large.

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large.



in the person; and I will therefore conclude the practical application by noting but one disease, more in which I think it assumes our highest estimate.— This disease is the Bilious Colic.— In a violent attack of this disease, after enucleation if required, and mechanical distension by a large quantity of hot water, the Bomar powder proves a very efficient medicine.— It overcomes the constricted condition of the alimentary canal, and thus paving the way permits the administration of laxative medicines.—

The patient in a few minutes is completely relieved from pain and spasms, a grateful perspiration is in a short time induced, and, in some cases, he gradually sinks into a calm and refreshing slumber.— The bowels which were, before the reduction of spasms, impervious to the action of cathartics are now disposed to evacuation and by the use of the abegumous mixture, a discharge from the intestines takes place and the cure is thus, speedily effected.

Friis

the first time I have seen a specimen of the species. It
is a small bird, about 10 cm. long, with a short, thick
bill, and a dark brown plumage. The wings are
brownish-grey, with a distinct white patch at the base.
The tail is dark brown, with a central white feather.
The legs are black, and the feet are large and strong.
The voice is a sharp, clear chirp, similar to that of a
sparrow. The bird is found in the lowland
forests of Central America, particularly in
Costa Rica and Panama. It is a common
species, and is often seen in pairs or small
groups. The diet consists mainly of insects,
but it also feeds on small fruits and seeds.
It is a fast flier, and is often seen flying
over the tops of trees in search of food.
The nest is a simple cup-shaped structure,
lined with fine grass and feathers. The female
lays three or four eggs, which are light blue
in color, with dark spots. The young are
fully feathered at hatching, and are
capable of flight within a few days.
The life-span of the bird is unknown, but
it is likely to be several years.

